# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Premier Waddington's Bugles Sound Truce.

GAMBETTA'S WAR MAP.

Pope Leo Admonishes the Belgian Bishops.

PARNELL'S PROPOSALS.

Personal Intelligence of Victoria, Mukhtar and the Czarina.

MIRSKY SENT TO THE MINES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Dec. 3, 1879. The Upper House of the Hungarian Diet has agreed to prolong the existing Army law for ten

The Times this morning states that Sir A. T. Galt will be added to the Canadian Cabinet as Minister Resident in London. The Czarina is confined to her bed and her

physicians are conssantly in attendance upon her. The Empress is at Cannes. The reports that Queen Victoria is suffering

from an alarming illness have no foundation other than that the Queen has a slight cold. The Dutch Minister of Foreign Affairs, in in troducing the estimates in the States-General

yesterday, expressed the hope that an extradition treaty with the United States would soon be adopted. The Chemnitz (Saxony) Tageblatt states that

an explosion of fire damp occurred in a mine in that district on Monday evening, and it is feared that from seventy to eighty persons perished. The recovery of the corpses of the victims is actively proceeding. The Post's Berlin despatch says:-"It is as-

serted here that the German Foreign Office has issued a circular informing its diplomatic representatives abroad that, apart from some trivial differences, the cordial relations between Germany and Russia are undisturbed." YAKOOB KHAN'S DEPARTURE.

This morning's Post, commenting upon Yakoob Khan's departure yesterday from Cabul for Peshawur, says:-"This news is of great signifisance. It probably means that Afghanistan has seen the last of its ameers. It also points to restraint, if not actual punishment, being in store for Yakoob for his carelessness, if not connivance in the massacre of the embassy. The exact part he played may never be known. The ssion of Inquiry are reported to have found it absolutely impossible to obtain evidence that would justify a conviction for a major offence, but there is more than enough to stablish Yakoob's weakness and enlpable negligence." A despatch to the Standard from Cabul says the suddenness of the removal of the Ameer from Cabul to Peshawur was calculated upon to thwart any attempts of the tribes along the road to rescue him from the British.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S SUCCESSOR. A despatch from St. Petersburg says:-"The at relative to the probable appointment of M. Valujeff as Prince Gortschakoff's successor to the Russian Chancellorship is contradicted in Ministerial circles. It is pointed out that Prince Gortschakoff has not yet tendered his resignation. Should be do so, Privy Councillor Glers, who actually conducts the Foreign Office during the greater part of the year, is regarded as his more probable successor."

THE RELGIAN KULTURKAMPP.

A despatch from Paris to the Times says :-The Archbishop of Mechlin, Belgium, in a recent pastoral, asserts that the Pope is not infallible, except when he judges questions which rest on the testimony of God and that of His revealed truth or revealed law. This is intended to rebut the charge that the Belgian bishops are guilty of schism or disobedience in disregarding the Pope's admonitions respecting the educational agitation. The Bishop of Tournay, the most violent opponent of the liberal Cabinet, has been superseded by an administrator appointed by the Pope. The Bishop's mind is believed to be unsound."

KING JOHN'S LAST FREAK. Intelligence has been received in Rome that the Bishop of Massia, Vicar Apostolic over a portion of Abyssinia, has been imprisoned by King John. The Vatican has earnestly re quested France, and other governments through the intermediary of France, to use their influence to obtain his liberation. The Pope will also send delegates to King John to inter-

cede for the Bishop's release. HERALD WEATHER SERVICE. The weather continued very severe throughout the land last night and the early part of today. At sea it is exceedingly stormy, and a fleree northerly gale prevails along the coast. A number of vessels have been driven ashore by the tempest. Among the number is Her Majesty's ship Valorous. Snow has fallen heavily in nearly every part of England, while in Scotland the drifts are so great as to impede traffic of every sort. The reports from Dundee state that snow has fallen continuously in the north ern districts, accompanied by intense cold. Skating was commenced last night, which was one of the coldest hitherto experienced in the metropolis this season. The Mid-England canal is frozen over so that navigation has nearly ceased altogether. Hunting has been suspended on account of the foul weather. The reports received at the Meteorological Office do not give very much encouragement of fine weather for some time, although the winds have died out somewhat to-night and rain is beginning to take the place of snow.

AMERICA'S EGYPTIAN STRAMER. An Alexandria despatch to the Daily News says the Egyptian government has sold the Dessuk, an old steamer of the Khedival postal service, for £5,100 to America, for use in the transport of customs authorities.

MUKHTAR PACHA ALIVE. The Vienna correspondent of the Daily News

Prisrend. NIBILISM IN RUSSIA.

The sentence of death passed by the Military Court of St. Petersburg upon the nihilist. Mirsky, who was convicted of the charge of attempting the assassination of General Drentila, has been commuted to hard labor in the Siberian mines for an indefinite period.

SOCIALISTS IN GERMANY. In the Prussian Diet yesterday Count von Eulenburg, Minister of the Interior, replying to questions as to the reasons for the continuance of the minor state of siege, declared that the state of things prevalent last year still existed. The secret social democratic agitation,

with foreign agitators were maintained.

THE IRISH AGITATORS.

INTERVIEWS WITH KILLEY AT SLIGO JAIL AND WITH PARNELL IN DUBLIN-VIEWS OF THE GOVERNMENT REGARDING RELIEF OF THE DISTRESS-PARNELL'S VISIT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Dec. 2, 1879 The interest in the Parnell agitation remains unabated throughout Ireland. Public attention at present is being chiefly pointed to Parnell's Liverpool speech, which is regarded as a direct and bold challenge to the English government to arrest him if they dare. The speech being delivered in England, Parnell would be tried by an Euglish jury and an English judge. It is pointed out that Davitt, Daly and Killen used no more seditious language. But the use of such language is defended by Parnell's friends, by reference to precedents in Irish history, such as the meas ures taken in 1782. In government circles apparently but little importance is attached to the agitation, though it is felt necessary to assert the supremacy of the law by the arrest of those inciting their followers to deeds of violence. The government believes Parnell's friends are working entirely for political purposes. Their claims are considered out of the question, as the government cannot force landlords to give up their estates. "Suppose," said a government official to the HERALD correspondent yesterday, "that the land were given up to the people to-morrow, there would be a new race of landlords in a month. Those hav-

ing more acres than they needed would let the

surplus to others. In time many would fail or

sell out, while others would buy up. In a few

years there would be as many great landlords

as now." INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT. The present trouble is believed to be in the smallness of the majority of holdings, which are not big enough to support the tenants. The distress in the west of Ireland is not denied, but the government hope and expect to meet the emergency by facilitating the working of the poor laws and lending money to those towns desirous of starting relief works. The government do not contemplate starting relief works on their own account. The only remedy for Irish land troubles, which the government be lieves possible and practicable, is emigration. The above information may be considered as authoritative. Whether the government fears insurrection or not, precautions are being taken in various military stations of Ireland against any emergency. Double guards are placed on duty at various points where military stores are kept. In consequence of recent threats to the commander of the barracks at Birr, King's county, the whole of the magazine stores, including several hundred casks of gunpowder, has been brought to Dublin under heavy escort. The military authorities of Limerick have taken extra precautions, doubling the guards of the barracks, while no civilian is allowed to enter without writing his name and

turbet barracks are to be prepared for troops in case of emergency.

address in a book kept for the purpose. Bel-

INTERVIEW WITH KILLEN. The HERALD correspondent interviewed Killen through the bars at Sligo Jail yesterday. health, stated that his reasons for refusing bail were that he was entitled to unconditional discharge. He wished to preserve an uncompromising attitude toward injustice, his arrest and arbitrary committal. He intended to move the Queen's Bench to have the commitment quashed, but his affidavit is unprepared. On Monday he will be put on trial. He intends to address the jury in his own defence. In reference to the probability of conviction, Killen said:-"No one knows what the government may seeure. I know, so far. that their case has utterly failed, supposing them ever to have had even the semblance of a case, and if they procure a verdict against Daly, Davitt and myself, then farewell to freedom of speech in Ireland."

INTERVIEW WITH PARNELL. Parnell, who arrived from Liverpool early this morning, was visited at Morrison's Hotel by the HERALD correspondent, who was cordially received by the great agitator. It having been reported in the English papers that he was going to America immediately, your correspondent asked him if the statement were true. To this Parnell replied:-"No. The American trip is still doubtful. My plans have been interfered with on account of the arrests. Since these events I have been unable to consult with my colleagues regarding the advisability of leaving Ireland in the present critical time. The next few months will be important in our agitation, consequently 1 may be more useful in Ireland than in America. All reports touching my departure are premature. If I go, it will probably be decided at the end of the week.

CORRESPONDENT-Do you intend pushing the agitation as vigorously as before!

PARNELL-Oh, yes; decidedly.

CORRESPONDENT-Then there is no danger of

it dying down ! PARNELL-Not the slightest, unless (looking out of the window at the snow falling in thick clouds) the weather becomes so severe that the farmers will be unable to go long distances to attend the meetings.

CORRESPONDENT-Wasthe meeting on Sunday

in Liverpool satisfactory ! PARNELL-Yes, very encouraging. THE QUESTION OF ARREST.

CORRESPONDENT-I see that the London papers call upon the government to arrest you for saying, "Let us see, as in 1782, 100,000 swords, both Catholic and Protestant, leaping from their scabbards, and believe me, fellow countrymen, it will not be a question of chicanery or acts of Parliament or anything that can

he said, had increased, and the connections | possibly interfere with the right of our people to make their own laws on the soil of Ireland."

> PARNELL-Yes; I suppose it is a great temp tation for the government to arrest and have me taken to England to be tried before an Euglish jury, but it will be hard in the present day to get a jury either in England or Ireland to convict a man for so-called sedition. Moreover, if English journals knew more of Irish history they would know the attitude of the Irish volunteers, Catholic and Protestant, in 1782. That institution, now considered unconstitutional, was then regarded and used as a political

CORRESPONDENT-Do you anticipate much distress in the West of Ireland this winter!

PARNELL-Yes; there will be much suffering after Christmas. Potatoes have failed and the stock will soon be exhausted. For the next two or three months the want of fuel will also cause great suffering. If the government had issued small quantities of coal to burn with the turf it would have been a source of enormous saving and alleviation of distress.

AGITATING FOR IRELAND'S BENEFIT. CORRESPONDENT-Will the meetings of the oming week be as numerous as ever!

PARNELL-If the weather permits, yes. There will be a great gathering at Castlebar on Sun day, when I, with other leaders, will speak. Other meetings will be held in various parts of

CORRESPONDENT-Is there any truth in the reports of the transferral of the agitation to

PARNELL-Of course there will be an agitation to a considerable extent in England, but we have no desire to remove the great battle ground from Ireland Our aim is to keen the Irish neople aroused to the importance of sustaining the acitation until the land laws are reformed. The English know and care very little about Irish questions. It is impossible to touch their conscience. The only practical agitation is in Ire-

CORRESPONDENT-Do you think the agitation will affect the next elections?

PARNELL-Yes, it must affect them indirectly. but we desire to keep the parliamentary and land questions separate. Our object is not a political one; it is only to reform the land laws and relieve the terrible burdens of the tenant

The correspondent then called Mr. Parnell's attention to the report of the meeting held in Chicago on Monday night and published in the papers of to-day, saying that Irishmen in America would doubtless be gratified at anything he might reply. "Please convey," said he, "to my countrymen in Chicago my warm appreciation of their generous sympathy. The people of Ireland are watching the action of their friends in America with the greatest anxiety and interest."

### WADDINGTON OR GAMBETTA?

THE FRENCH PREMIER DECLINES TO SUBMIT TO PARTY PROGRAMMES-GENERAL BELIEF THAT THE SPLIT IN THE LEFT WILL GIVE THE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE TO THE MINISTRY. [BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

Paris, Dec. 2, 1879. M. Gambetta, the President, and all the Min sters were present in the Chamber of Deputies to-day. M. Baudry d'Asson withdrew his inter pellation of the government for the present. The Dailly News' Paris despatch says that partists, they having pointed out that he was certain to be beaten upon it. M. Waddington, President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, complained of this course and proceeded to declare that Ministerial questions should not be raised by unmeaning programmes drawn up in private conventions, but openly in the tribune. A truce to the policy of meeting and newsinterest of the government, Parliament and to the country. If the Ministers had not the full confidence of the Chamber of Deputies they were ready to retire. The speech was cheered, not only by Deputies of the Centres. but by a portion of the Left. Upon M. Waddington's resuming his seat the Chamber pro ceeded to routine business. The four Bureaux of the Left will meet to-morrow, each group first holding a separate meetings. At yester-day's Cabinet Council it was resolved to immediately demand a vote of confidence from the Chamber of Deputies.

The correspondent of the Times at Paris, disussing the statement of the Journal des Débats that the Ministry cannot possibly cutertain the scheme for framing a programme for their ac ceptance, says:-"This is the only possible course open to a Cabinet after the unexpected attitude assumed by a majority. Nobody will be able to comprehend how a ma jority so strong as that of the present Chamber of Deputies, on which the government has been leaning for ten months, can declare that it will not support this very Cabinet, except on the condition of framing a programme and imposing this programme upon it. For every individual Deputy has the right of submitting any bill, and interpellations followed by an order of the day were devised only to enable a majority to show a Ministry the withdrawal of its confidence." Discussing the probable vote of confidence, which will end the crisis by consolidating the Ministry, the correspondent says:-"It seems beyond doubt that this vote will be given, because the Left is not acting in common accord. Certain fractions of the majority will resist the fall of the Cabinet and will force the majority not to upset a Ministry which M. Gambetta does not wish to succeed, and; whose out successor, apart from M. Gambetta, could M. de Freyeinet, and this would always en M. Gambetta to wait his own time."
The Standard's Paris correspondent says:-

"An article in the République Française et tirely confirms the belief in the early advent of Gambetta to power. The general opinion upon M. Waddington's speech is that it is a dignification oration over the present Ministry."

The Times' Paris despatch says M. Waddington's speech is generally approved. There have been a truce for some time, but whenever truce is broken on the initiative of Parlian of the Cabinet are prepared to the attack much better than to-day and as the victory of the Cabinet are proposed in highly probable that the first encounter of also be the last. The Extreme Left had resolved, in view of M. Waddington's challenge, to interpellate the Cabinet on the compromise is probable, in which the entire Left can join, so as to disguise defeat and avoid a split. tirely confirms the belief in the early advent of

## CHARMED

Czar of Russia's Fourth Escape from Death.

SOLOVIEFF OUTDONE.

Exploding an Infernal Machine in the Streets of Moscow.

## ALEXANDER UNHURT.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.] Berlin, Dec. 2, 1879.

The Emperor William has just received a de spatch announcing a fresh attempt upon the life of the Czar, at Moscow. An infernal machine was exploded on his passage. Fortunately it did not burst until His Majesty had passed. The Czar escayed without injury. A Berlin despatch to the Standard says that he was about to form the nobility of Moscow, at a reception, of his determination to call a number of unofficial advisers to assist him in the government of the Empire. The Council was to be purely deliberative, without any right of control or interference. It was to be chosen partly by the suffrages of the middle and peasant classes, and partly by direct nomination by the Czar from the ranks of the hereditary nobility. Other

LEXANDER'S THREE MIRACULOUS ESCAPES FROM DEATH-CZAR AND PEASANT-THE POLISH REFUGEE IN PARIS-SOLOVIEFF AND THE NIHILISTS.

measures of local reform were also to be an

nounced. These innovations had been strongly

advocated by the Czarewitch.

It is scarcely seven months ago that the Cast stood at the door of the Kasan cathedral, and giving his hand to the officials of the Empire, said:—"This is the third time that God has saved me." Exactly thirteen years before, on the same day of the month, he had knelt in that cathed rel and had given thanks to the "Holy Mother of God of Kasan" that through the agency of a peas one Osip Ivanovitch Kommissaroff, he had been saved from the assassin's knife.

Osip Kommissaroff was a young man of twenty five, born in a village belonging to Baron Küster to whom Kommissaroff stood in the relation of liberated, annuity paying serf. Having been allowed to go to St. Petersburg and work in a hatter's shop he rose in his calling, became foreman and marrie a peasant girl. He was celebrating his birthday on April 14, 1866, and went to say hi prayers in a chapel near the house of Peter the Great. Coming to the river side close to the marble palace, he perceived that the bridge was removed and the passage temporarily in terrupted. Retracing his steps he made his way to the summer garden, at the gate of which a crow was assembling around an imperial equipage. Knowing the carriage to be the Emperor's he joined the throng waiting for the monarch's arrival.

IN THE SUMMER GARDEN. Presently there was a stir and animation in the rowd and he saw His Majesty in an overcost. The Czar approached the carriage and was putting or his cloak when a young man who had been standing behind Kommissaroff tried to push him aside. This individual had repeatedly attempted to make his way through the surrounding crowd and get nearer the carriage but Kommissaroff, wishing to see the Emperor would not suffer him to pass. At last the individua speceeded in squeezing through. Kommissaroff fol the front ranks when, drawing a from under his overcoat, he levelled it at the Emperor. Kommissaroff, who had noticed ing the pistol from its aim, caused it to charge in the air. In another instant the assassin, a student named Karakasoff, was arrested, and Kom missaroff was lost in the surging crowd. The Czar at once drove to the Kasan Cathedral. In the even ing all generals, officers, and persons having access at court assembled in the Winter Palace. Czar was greeted with tumultuous enthusiasm. He at once sent for Kommissaroff. The peasant was brought before him. He was a youth of middle size and boorish in his manner. The Czar advanced and told him that he was raised to the ran and dignity of a nobleman. Then all present re-paired to the Preobrakhewski Cathedral. The town was illuminated, and an immense thronged round the palace. It was the first murderous attempt on a Czar that was ever known in Russian history.

IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

The second was made at the grand review given at Paris in honor of the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. The Czar had been riding down the Bois de Boulogne beside the Emperor Napoleon On his breast was the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor and many other decorations. Instead of the rich saddle cloth, such as the other sove-reigns rode on, he had a simple bear skin under his saddle, the spoil of one of his hunts in the wilds near St. Petersburg. Tall, well formed and of graceful carriage, the Czar had not his equal on horseback in the entire field. Officers of every civilized nation swelled his cortege. Cossacks of the Don, officers of the Imperial Guard and Arabs from the deserts trotted behind him in the review. Dismount ine, he entered a carriage with the French Emperor, Four horses, ridden by postilions, drew it. Squadrons of gendarmes cleared the way. The imperial equip age moved on through the leafy avenue between the Cascade and the Pré Catalan. Suddenly a young Pole, Biazoofki by name, took deliberate aim at the Czar and discharged a double barrelled pistol. The shot failed to take effect. The second tube exploded in the Pole's hands. The carriage checked s progress for an instant, but neither nor the Emperor Alexander changed a Napoleon nor the Emperor Alexander changed in muscle of the face. They were perfectly cool. The Emperor of France quietly ordered the postilions to move ch. "Forward," said he, and the carriage resumed its usual speed. A soldier of the Cents Gardes had meanwhile cut the assassin down.
The crowd, paralyzed for a moment by
the shot, sprang forward upon the culprit
like famished wolves, and assailed him with
blows, kicks and maledictions. He was immediately beaten almost to death. A soldier grasped him by the throat and trangled him, while the enraged populace seized him and beat him till he fell unconscious to the ground. The Emperor repaired, as usual, to the Bussian Church. Next day a magnificent ball was given in honor of his escape.

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

The third attempt is fresh in memory. The Czar received his warning at a celebration of the last Easter festival at the Church of the Winter Palace, attended by the whole imperial family and of the highest officials and nobles of the country, attired in their grandest gala dress. Many people went to the palace that night, and among others there came a lady in a carriage and slighted at the "Commandant's entry about midnight, the usual hour for attending th night service. Being unknown to the porter she ladies of honor to the Empress, a Mile. Tutcheff. On being informed that Mile. Tutcheff was already in waiting on Her Majesty the strange lady inquire for another lady of honor, and ascended the stai of the Palace, following the footman who

the palace happened to look at her feet and observed that she had black boots, which did not at all correspond with her splendid dress. This fact was ommunicated to the police officials, and sufficed for exciting their suspicions. The lady was, conse-quently, arrested, and proved to be a man in disquestry, arrested, and proved to be a man in dis-guise. It is supposed that the Emperor was informed of the occurrence during the holy office, as he refused to go through the ceremony of Eastern congratulations usual among the Russian people. It is the national custom on that day to kiss relatives and acquaintances on the lips, saying, "Christ has risen!" . The Emperor allowed only very few of the highest dignitaries of the state to approach him with that congratulation. He is even reported to have made the remark that he was astonished at seeing so few civil persons among those present at the night service in the Winter Palace. On Easter Sunday, the 13th of April, there was some talk about all this in the city, but the ill humor of the Emperor was explained by the state of chronic fear in which he was said to have existed for the last few weeks. But on the morning of the 14th of April the news spread that the Emperor had been fired at during the walk he is accustomed to take every morning alone in the neighborhood of the Palace. classes of Russians felt highly indignant at the at tempt. Although most Russians have felt of late the necessity of reforms and often grumpled at their being always deferred, nevertheless no one even ong the discontented can torget that Emperor Alexander it was who liberated the Russian serfs enslaved during four centuries, and scorned the danger of a rising of the nobles, who lost so much

#### A MURDERER RECAPTURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 2, 1879. D. C. Potter, a noted criminal, who with four other prisoners escaped from Knox County Jail four weeks ago, was captured in the mountains of North Carolina by Sheriff Boyer, of Cocke county, yester Carolina by Shariff Boyer, of Cocke county, yester-day. Three of his comrades had been previously caught, leaving only one more at large, Hut Ama-rine, the daring moonshiner, who is neld tor illicit distilling, having been acquitted of the murder of General James A. Cooper's son, a lengthy account of which appeared in the Harald. Potter will be brought here for imprisonment. He is charged with seven murders, and rewards aggregating \$700 are outstanding for his arrest.

TRANSFER OF A MILLION.

An election to dispose of \$1,300,000 worth of rail road stock belonging to Arapaho county to Jay Gould for a quarter of a million dollars took place to-day. A light vote was cast and the proposition was accepted ten to one.

A ST. NICHOLAS FESTIVAL.

The Netherland Benevolent Society ("Eendragt Masht Magt") intends to celebrate the old Dutch St. Nicholas featival this year by giving a performance in the Holland language, to be followed by a ball in Turn Halle, East Fourth street, next Monday even-

#### HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Ex-Senstor Alexander Ramsay, of Minnesota; Congressman John S. Newberry, of Michigan, and Hugh Riddle, Albert Keep and Marvin Hughitt, of Chicago, are at the Windsor. Rear-Admiral Melancthon Smith, United States Navy; Judge H. R. Low, of Smith, United States Navy; Judge H. R. Low, of Middletown, N. Y.; Alanson S. Page, of Oswego, and Attorney General Schoonmaker are at the Firth Avenue. Frankin B. Gowen, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort. Judge William J. Wallace, of Syracuse, is at the New York, General John C. Robinson, of Binghamnon, N. Y., is at the Coleman. Howard J. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, is at the Metropolitan. Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, United States Navy; William McMichael, of Philadelphia, and ex-Sonator D. P. Wood, of Syracuse, are at the Hoffman. William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Park Avenue. Miss Clars Morris is at the Everett. Adin Thayer, of Hoosick Fails, N. Y., is at the Gilsey.

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THE POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

The next Presidential campaign will have one important feature—it will virtually express the people's verdict upon the questions at issue between the leading political parties. For behind our government, behind our political parties. For behind our government, behind our political parties or ganitations, is the real ruler and director of our government —the sovereign people. Every official will be brought before the inquisition of the people's tribunal, and all proved an worthy will be ignominiously sent home to tand their farms and their business. The people will indorse nothing whatever, be it a Fresident or a pill, that has not proved itself a genuine article. That the American people have so long acknowledged, by tolsace and partonage, the guninouses and value of r. That the American people have so long acknowledged, by tolsace and partonage, the guninouses and value of r. See fully justifies their risk, is proof conclusive than. No other proprietary medicines sell so claims to the for all secretions, blood and skin diseases. It has play thoroughly supersoded the old time sarsaparillas, The Yavonire Prasscription has no equal as a remedy for those chronic weaknesses and paintul affections peculiar to women. Playsassy Puggastry Piggists.

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EUROPE. PLORILINE FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH IS o best liquid dentifrice in the world. It thoroughly cleanses partially decayed teeth from all parasites or living "an'malculæ," leaving tuem pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly odors arising from a foul stomach . tobacco smoke. Sold everywhere at 50 cents.

For children or adults whose teeth show marks of decay its advantages are paramount. The Floriline should be thoroughly brushed into all the cavities; no one need feat using it too often or too much at a time. Among the ingredients being sods, honey, spirits of wine, borax and extracts from sweet herbs and plants, it forms not only the very heat dentifrice for cleansing ever discovered but one that is perfectly delicious to the taste and as harmless as cream. The taste is so pleasing that instead of taking us the toothbrush with dislike, as is often the case, children will on no account omit to use the Fioriline regularly each morning, if only left to their own choice. Children cannot be taught the use of the toothorneh too young: early neglect invariably produces premature decay of the teeth. FLORILINE IS PREPARED ONLY BY HENRY C. GALLUP, NO. 483 OXFORD ST.: LONDON, ENGLAND, AND SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PERPUMERS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, AT 50 CENTS. FLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

Sweet as the ambrosial air,
With its perfume rich and rare;
Sweet as violets at the morn.
Which the emerald nooss adorn;
Sweet as resoluds bursting forth
From the richty laden earth
Is the "FRAGRANT FLORILINE." The teeth it makes a pearly white, No pure and lovely to the sight; The gams assume a rosy hae, The oreath is aweet as violets blue; While scented as the flowers of May, Which cast their aweetness from each spray 1 sthe "FRAGKANT PLORILINE." Sure, some fairy with its hand Cast around its mystle wand, And produced from fairy's bower; Scented perfames from each flower; For in this liquid gom we trace All that can beauty add and grace— Such is the "PRACHEANT FLORILINE."

FLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline," sprinkled on a wet toothbrush, produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fregrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odors arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fregrant Floriline" should be used in all cases of bad breath, and particularly by gentlemen after smoking. The Floriline combines, in a concentrated form, the most desirable cleansing and astringent propertid; at the same time it ontains nothing which can possibly injure the most sousitive and delicate organization. It beautifies the tooth and gums, it arrests the decay of the teeth, it acts as a detergent after smoking, it renders the gums hard and healthy, it neutralizes the offensive secretions of the mouth, it imparts to the breath a fragrance purely aromatic and pleas ant. Ask any druggist for it; if he has it not he will procure it for you for 50 cents. Beware of imitations and

PLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

If teeth are white and beautiful,
It keeps them so intact;
If they're discolored in the least,
It brings their whiteness back;
And by its use what good effects
Are daily to be seen;
Thus hence it is that general praise
Greets "FRAGRANT FLORILINE."

One trial's proof conclusive quite,
That by its constant use
The very best effects arise
That science can produce.
It is the talk of every one—
An all absorbing theme;

While general now becomes the use Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

It makes the breath as sweet as flowers.
The teeth a pourly white;
The gons it hardens and it gives
Seneations of delight.
All vile secretions it removes,
However long they've been;
The enamed, too, it will preserve.
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINEP"

Amid the charms which Nature gives, The teeth precedence claim; And to preserve their pearly hue. The surest means we same. All other natios and powders fall. Wherever they have been,

White quite successful in each case INLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. From the Young Ladies' Journal :- "An agreeable des

tifrice is always a luxury. As one of the most agreeable may be reckoned Floriline. It cleanses the tooth and imcur in their testimony to its usefulness. We are frequently asked to recommend a dentifrice to our readers. therefore we cannot do bester than advise them to try the Fragrant Floriline." Sold in . ie United States and Camada at 50 cents

Another great authority says :- "The Florline is a vege table dentifrice of the purest quality; it is perfectly harmless in its use-benefiting but not injuring. It imparts to the teeth a pearly and most beautiful whiteness, gives a delightful fragrance and sweetness to the breath, and no discovery having the same purpose in view has hitherto approached it in interest or success." Sold at 50

Read the following certificate from Professor Attfield, PH.D., P.C.S., Professor of Practical Chemistry to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, author of "Chemistry-General, Medical and Pharmacoutical" :-DEAR SIR:-I have made a complete chemical analysis and thoroughly familiarized myself with the properties of your Fragrant Floriline-a fluid preparation for cleansing the teeth. I certify that it contains no corresive or irritating ingredient, nothing likely to injure in the slightest degree the most tender gams, or influence otherwise than beneficially the teeth and other structures of the month. The Floriline is an excellent and pleasant detergent, (Signed)

(Sigued)

JOHN ATTYLELD.

PREPARED BY HENRY C. GALLUP, 493 OXPORD
St. LONDON, ENGLAND. PLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BERATH

There is a word through England rings. There is a work through ong sand and America as well;
It seems to hold a magic sway
A most unportant spoil;
It is the theme on every lip,
And every where its seen;
And need we say the well known word
Is "Picacialant Piconilink!"

The teeth it makes as white as anow,
The breath as sweet as morn;
With all its zeplyrs loating on,
By deery carrents borne;
The month it makes a font of sweets
Like rival flowest seen;
A Household Word in England is
The "FRAGRANT FLORILINES"

How beautiful the teeth it makes!
And brilliant and bright;
However tained they have been,
It unickly makes them right;
Discolorations it dispels,
However long they've been;
Su wond'rous changes are produced
By "FRAGRAM FLORIANE!"

A Household Word in England is
The "FRAGRANT FLORILLINE!"
And why! Hecause its virtues rare
Are (eit, and known, and soon;
The month it keeps both fresh and pure
And beautifully clean;
And honce arises the repute
Of "FRAGRANT FLORILINE!"

PLORILINE-FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH PLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.

"Bow Bells." April 12, 1871, has the following:—"The Teeth.—The beauty of the eyes and the teeth have ever been rapturous themes on which poets and novelists of all siges have delighted to dwell, but the beauty of the eyes would be lost without the teeth, whereas a good set of the latter, without the sparkle of the open as you got of the latter, without the sparkle of the open all things in the preservation of the teeth; but yet over assiduousness in their care often defeast the end which is aimed at. Many tooth powders, in which acide or minorals are incorporated, may whiten the teeth for a time, but too frequent a use of them would only hasten their destruction. Indeed, tooth powders should always be used with contion. Preservatives in a liquid form are preferable to any other, and if these have a vegetable basis nothing can be better. Among these latter none will be found more efficacions than the exquisite toilet requisite called Fragrant Floriline. It has been analyzed by the most eminor physicians and declared perfectly free from all corrosive or critating ingredients. A few drops on a wet tooth brush produce a delightful foam, which cleauses the going and arrests the progress of decay. This, it must be admitted, is the great aim to be arrived at, and in the respect the Floriline has aironaly become a great and deserved favorite." Ask your drugglist to get you a bottle. Price, 50 cents.

"Floriline" is prepared only by HENRY C. GALLUP